

Publication Ethic

Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Indonesia is an electronic national journal reviewed by peer reviewers, available in print and online and published two times a year (April and October). This journal follows guidelines based on the Scientific Publication Code of Ethics sourced from [COPE \(Committee on Publication Ethics\)](#) in dealing with all aspects of publication ethics, and in particular how to handle cases of research and publication errors. This statement explains the ethical behavior of all parties involved in the act of publishing an article in this journal, including the Author, the Editor in Chief, the Editorial Board, and the Peer Reviewers / Bestari Partners.

After you have finished reading the Scientific Publication Code of Ethics and this Statement of Misconduct, please download and fill out the ethics statement, sign and submit the Statement of Ethics as part of your initial article submission.

Ethical Guidelines for Journal Publications

The scientific publication of an article is the work of the thoughts of a person or group of people, after going through scientific study it is disseminated in the form of scientific papers, including journals, books, proceedings, research reports, scientific papers and posters. These scientific publications are a direct reflection of the quality of the authors' scientific papers and the institutions where the authors work. It is therefore important to agree on the ethical standards of behavior expected of all parties involved in publishing: authors, journal editors or editors, peer reviewers, publishers and the public.

The Interior Design Study Program as the publisher of the Appropriate Technology Services Journal, carries out the task of overseeing all stages of publishing carefully and also regarding our ethics and other responsibilities. We are committed to ensuring that advertising, reprint or other commercial revenue does not impact or influence Editors' decisions.

Fair Play

Fair play. An editor at any time evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

Confidentiality. The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest. Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without the express written consent of the author. Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers.

Promptness. Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process.

Confidentiality. Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

Standards of Objectivity. Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Referees should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.

Acknowledgement of Sources. Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they plagiarism indicated.

Reporting Standards. Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

Data Access and Retention. Authors are asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review, and should be prepared to provide public access to such data (consistent with the ALPSP–STM Statement on Data and Databases), if practicable, and should in any event be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable time after publication.